

SEN'KO, M.F.; SLAVIKOVSKIY, N.A.; ALIKHODZHAN, B.A.; FILIN, L.G., inzh

Lengthening the life of rails. Put' i put.khoz. no.12:24 D  
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener sluzhby puti Moskovskoy dorogi (for Sen'ko).
2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantsii puti Moskovskoy dorogi  
(for Slavikovskiy). 3. Starshiy inzhener sluzhby puti Moskovskoy  
dorogi (for Alikhodzan).  
(Railroads--Rails)

SEN'KO, M.F.; KIRICHENKO, N.I.; SLAVIKOVSKIY, N.A.

Maintenance of continuous rail tracks and of long welded rails.  
Put' i put,khoz. 4 no.6:7-8 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener sluzhby puti Moskovskoy dorogi (for Sen'ko).  
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

SEN'KO, M.F., inzh.

Attention is focused on the mechanization of maintenance operations.  
Put' i put. khoz. 4 no. 12:2-5 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener sluzhby puti Moskovskoy dorogi.  
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

26-58-7-10/48

AUTHOR: Sen'ko, P.K., Candidate of Geographical Sciences

TITLE: Geophysical Explorations in Antarctica (Geofizicheskiye issledovaniya v Antarktide)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 7, pp 59-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since the middle of 1956, the Mirnyy station has become a center of Soviet research in the Antarctic in the fields of seismology, earth magnetism and the ionosphere. The seismologic station, under seismologist A.D. Sytinskiy, has recorded nearly 200 earthquakes in the first 7 months of its operation, but only 1/5 of the coordinates of the epicenters could be determined. The majority of the earthquakes could be traced to the seismic zone in the region of the Tonga, Samoa and Fiji Islands. For the study of the ionosphere, an automatic ionospheric station has been established, where by aid of a film camera, a high-frequency characteristic is recorded on the film; this gives an idea on the condition of the ionosphere at a given time. The short-wave connection between Mirnyy and Moscow usually is best in the evening and night hours. Radio-Engineer V.V. Bobkov stated that the waves cover the briefest distance of 15,000 km at that

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Geophysical Explorations in Antarctica

26-58-7-10/48

time, while in the afternoon hours the clearest signals went through the regions of the South and North Poles, covering 25,000 km. G.V. Bukin stated that the medium waves cover only brief distances due to their absorption by the ice. The geomagnetic station has been built entirely of wood without the use of any iron parts at all. The seasonal changes of the magnetic disturbances found out by this station confirmed the theoretical concepts of A.P. Nikol'skiy of the Arkticheskiy institut (Arctic Institute). S.M. Mansurov's suggestion that the source of magnetic variations of local character is an electric current of an anomalously great density and flowing in the coastal sea zone was confirmed. V.A. Troitskaya gives an analysis of observation material. For the study of cosmic rays, an ionization camera (ASK) was set up at the beginning of 1957, as well as an S-180 camera for automatic recording of aurorae boreales. At the end of 1957, the station Vostok (7827S - 106.52 E) was established at a distance of 1,400 km from Mirnyy and the station Sovetskaya (7824 S - 8735 E) at the beginning of February 1958. It is planned to move Sovetskaya still further inland.

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There is 1 chart, 1 graph and 1 Soviet reference.

Geophysical Explorations in Antarctica

26-58-7-10/48

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Glavsevmorputi - Leningrad (The Arctic Scientific Research Institute of Glavsevmorput' - Leningrad)

1. Geophysical surveying--Antarctic regions

Card 3/3

TAUBER, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, doktor geograf.nauk; SEN'KO, Paval  
Kononovich, kand.geograf.nauk; DOLGUSHIN, Leonid Dmitriyevich,  
kand.geograf.nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, N.B., red.; STRELKOVA, N.A.,  
red.izd-va; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Soviet scientists on the sixth continent] Sovetskis uchenye  
na shestom kontinente. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959. 31 p.  
(Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i  
nauchnykh znanii. Ser.9, Fizika i khimiia, no.21)

(MIRA 12:11)

(Antarctic regions)

ACCESSION NR: AT4041516

S/2732/59/002/000/0115/0134

AUTHOR: Sen'ko, P.K.

TITLE: Magnetic field in the Mirnyy area (on the basis of 1956 data)

SOURCE: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-1958. Pervaya kontinental'naya ekspeditsiya, 1955-1957 gg.; nauchnye rezul'taty\* (First continental expedition; scientific results). Trudy\* ekspeditsii, v. 2. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoy transport," 1959, 115-134

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetism, terrestrial magnetic field, magnetic declination, aurora, geomagnetic disturbance, Antarctica, ionosphere, radio wave absorption

ABSTRACT: The following summary represents the results of observations of the magnetic field in Antarctica by the First Continental Expedition from July 1956 to January 1957. Existing magnetic maps of Eastern Antarctica require corrections, especially for magnetic declination. The mean half-year diurnal variation of magnetic elements is represented by a simple wave with an amplitude of 120-140 gammas. The form of the diurnal curve of the vector of field strength in a horizontal plane indicates that Mirnyy is situated to the south of the zone of reversal of phase of the diurnal variation of the horizontal component. The mean monthly

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ACCESSION NR: AT4041516

values (for all days) of the magnetic elements from month to month change as follows: declination 2-5'; horizontal component 5-30' ; vertical component about 10'. Minimum changes are observed in the winter months. In winter the values of westerly declination on quiet days are less and the horizontal component on such days are greater values than on international disturbed days. In summer the opposite is true. The diurnal variation of magnetic activity and its seasonal changes indicate that Mirnyy is situated within the zone of maximum frequency of occurrence of auroras and quite far to the south of its boundary. Certain relationships have been found between magnetic activity and absolute values of D and H. Change in the intensity of daytime and nighttime disturbances at Mirnyy is related to changes in the absolute values of the horizontal component. With an increase of the intensity of daytime disturbances the value H increases and with an increase in the intensity of nighttime disturbances it decreases. Diurnal changes of activity in the high latitudes in the overwhelming majority of cases follow changes in magnetic activity on a planetary scale. An unsuccessful attempt was made to detect individual small field fluctuations which might be observed simultaneously in the north and south polar regions. As in the Arctic, there is a coincidence in the time of appearance

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ACCESSION NR: AT4041516

of anomalous absorption of radio waves and the time of appearance of the maximum phase of morning disturbances. An increase of ionospheric absorption, especially in the winter and equinoctial season, coincides in time of appearance with the maximum phase of daytime disturbances. In addition, an increase of ionospheric absorption is observed in winter at the time of the maximum phase of nighttime disturbances. There is a clear relationship between elementary disturbances in the ionosphere and magnetic activity in the nighttime hours in winter. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya (Soviet Antarctic Expedition)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ:

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER 003

Card 3/3

SEN'KO, P.K., kand. geograf. nauk

Shore effect on magnetic variations. Inform. biul. Sov. antark.  
eksp. no.4:61-65 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1.Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.  
(Antarctic regions--Magnetism, Terrestrial--Diurnal variation)

SEN'KO, P.K., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Materials of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition] Trudy Sovetskoi antarkticheskoi ekspeditsii, 1955-. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." Vol.12. [First and Second Continental Expeditions, 1955-1958; observation data] Pervaya i Vtoraia kontinental'nye ekspeditsii 1955-1958 gg.; materialy nabliudenii. Pod red. P.K. Sen'ko. 1960. 528 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955~.  
(Antarctic regions--Geophysical research)

S/732/60/012/000/001/004  
D207/D308

3.9110

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

SOURCE:

TEXT:

Sen'ko, P.K.  
Geomagnetic observations at Mirnyy  
Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya. Trudy.  
t. 12: Pervaya i vtoraya kontinental'nyye ekspedit-  
sii. 1955-1958 gg.; materialy nablyudaniy. Lenin-  
grad Izd-vo "Norskoy transport," 1960, 7-11.

(66°33'S, 93°01'E; geomagnetic coordinates at the Mirnyy Station  
8,  $\Psi = -150.9$ ) was a special heated hut with  $\phi = 77^{\circ}0'$ ,  $\Lambda = 146^{\circ}$ .  
all controlled magnetic enclosures. Instrumentation of the observatory in-  
cluded a Bamberg theodolite (for inclination and horizon-  
tal component measurements), a quartz magnetometer (horizontal com-  
ponent), a Schulz induction inclinometer (inclination), an electric  
graph and a Brunelli variometer station; the latter two were magneto-  
graph and a Brunelli variometer station; the latter two were magneto-  
graph and a Brunelli variometer station; the latter two were magneto-  
graph and a Brunelli variometer station; the latter two were magneto-  
graph and a Brunelli variometer station; the latter two were magneto-

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Card 2/2

SEN'KO, P.K. (Mirnyy, Antarktika)

The advance of snow. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no. 24:62-63  
'60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Mirnyy region, Antarctica-Snow)

SEN'KO, P.K., red.; NOVIKOVA, G.M., red.

[Transactions of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1955-]  
Trudy Sovetskoi antarkticheskoi ekspeditsii, 1955-. Le-  
ningrad, Morskoi transport. Vol.35. 1963. 378 p.  
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-.

MANSUROVA, L.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEN'KO, P.K., kand.geograf.nauk

Geomagnetic coordinates of the Soviet Antarctic stations. Inform.  
biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.45:43-44 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery  
i rasprostraneniya radiowолн (for Mansurova). 2. Arkticheskiy i  
antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Sen'ko).

SEN'KO, P.K.

By radio from the Antarctic. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp.  
no.48:45-48 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Devyatoy kontinental'noy antarkticheskoy ekspeditsii.

SEN'KO, P.Y.

By radio from the Antarctic. Inform, biol. Sov. antark.eksp.  
no. 49:60-62 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

I. Zametitel' nachal'nika Devyatey kontinental'noy Antarkticheskoy  
ekspeditsii.

SEN'KO, P.K.

By radio from the Antarctic. Inform.biul. Sov. antark.eksp.  
no.50:55-56 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zamestritel' nachal'nika Devyatoy Antarkticheskoy kontinental'noy  
ekspeditsii.

SEN'KO, P.K.

By radio from the Antarctic. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp.  
no. 51:77-78 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nik Devyatoy kontinental'noy antarkticheskoy  
ekspeditsii.

ACCESSION NR: AT4041517

S/2732/59/002/000/0135/0152

AUTHOR: Sen'ko, P.K.

TITLE: Investigation of earth currents in the Mirny\*y area

SOURCE: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-1958. Pervaya kontinental'naya ekspeditsiya, 1955-1957 gg.; nauchnye rezul'taty\* (First continental expedition; scientific results). Trudy\* ekspeditsii, v. 2: Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoy transport," 135-152

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic variation, earth current, terrestrial magnetic field, magnetic disturbance, terrestrial electromagnetic field, geomagnetism

ABSTRACT: Experimental investigations of the earth-current field at the Mirny\*y Antarctic station are described in detail. Emphasis is on field characteristics rather than apparatus and methods. The work was done in 1956-1957 at the time of the First Continental Expedition. It was found that the amplitudes of variations in the earth-current field in Antarctica were very great, usually attaining several hundred mv/km. In the Mirny\*y area it was found that magnetic variations were highly localized. Variations in the vertical component (the ampli-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4041517

tudes of individual pulsations had a period of 5-40 minutes) at the site of the magnetic observatory were 20-50% higher than variations at points situated 10 km away. On the other hand, the variations in declination and the horizontal component were greater at such points than at Mirny\*. It is therefore assumed that the values of the amplitudes of the earth current record at Mirny\* are too high. Disturbances of the earth-current field follow a disturbance of the earth's magnetic field and usually have a maximum at times close to local midday. Despite the slow paper movement it was possible to find stable pulsations with duration of several hours and with an approximately identical period on particular days. The periods characteristic of stable pulsations were 10-50 sec. The greater part of the stable pulsations had amplitudes less than 100 mv/km, although in individual cases the amplitudes attained 100-150 mv/km and even 300 mv/km. Trains of pulsations, that is, individual groups of pulsations, usually preceding bays, were expressed less clearly on Antarctic records. The amplitudes of the trains of pulsations were usually 10-100 mv/km, but sometimes even exceeded 1000 mv/km. Antarctica is characterized by a sharp change in the character of the electromagnetic field during the day. In certain cases, stable pulsations are superposed on all field changes, but in other cases they are absent. This change of regimes occurs with great

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ACCESSION NR: AT4041517

regularity. Comparison of earth-current records with records of the magnetic field revealed that short-period pulsations, when the sensitivity of recording of earth currents is 12 mv/km·mm and the sensitivity of recording the horizontal component of the magnetic field is 6.3 gammas, are expressed considerably more strongly in the first case. The ratio of amplitudes E/H for trains of pulsations as a mean for the cases considered was close to 10:1. In the case of stable pulsations this ratio was 10:1 or more. Earth-current records therefore make it possible to obtain experimental data on short-period disturbances and variations in the electromagnetic field to supplement standard magnetic records. Evidence indicates that short-period pulsations of the earth's electromagnetic field, despite the smallness of their amplitude, extend over enormous areas of the earth's surface and do not experience appreciable attenuation with latitude such as is characteristic of baylike disturbances. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 18 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SEN'KO, P.K., kand.geograf.nauk

Unusual local magnetic variations in the Mirnyy area. Inform.  
biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.1:81-82 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut.  
(Antarctic regions--Magnetism, Terrestrial)

SEN'KO, P.K.

Navigational and magnetic observations during the Antarctic  
tractor-sledge journey. Probl.Arkt. no.5:118-121 '58.  
(MIRA 13:5)

(Antarctic regions--Magnetism, Terrestrial)  
(Antarctic regions--Geographical positions)

This collection of 19 Articles published by the Arctic and Antarctic Institute deals with phenomena on the Arctic ice sheet, the effect of western atmospheric circulation on air conditions in the Arctic, methods of photometric processing of aerial photographs in determining the depth of reservoirs, magnetic observations and processes occurring on islands in Soviet Arctic waters. Brief information on the results of Soviet Arctic and Antarctic expeditions is included.

AID P - 3298

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 4/20

Author : Sen'ko, V., Guards Lt. Col., Twice Hero of the Soviet Union

Title : Education and training of navigators of contemporary bomber aircraft

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 11, 19-22, N 1955

Abstract : The author discusses problems of education and training for flights and missions at high altitudes and in complicated weather conditions of the weather. He gives examples of good and bad training. Names are mentioned.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ORLOV, T.K.,; SHEVCHUK, K.S.,; SEN'KO, V.M.

Use of penicillin with autohemotherapy. Akush. i gin. 32 no.1:  
69-70 Ja-F '56 (MLRA 9:6)

(ABSCESS, ther.  
penicillin with autohemother.)  
(PENICILLIN, ther. use  
abscess, with autohemother.)  
(SEROThERAPY, in various dis.  
autohemother., abscess, autohemother. & penicillin)

SEN'KO, Ya.A.; BEGMA, I.P.

Experience of the Budyl'skii Distillery in the reconstruction of  
its equipment. Spirt. prom. 28 no.6:37-38 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy spirtotrest (for Sen'ko). 2. Budyl'skiy spirtovoy  
zavod (for Begma).

SEN'KO-BULATNYY, I.N.

Neutron logging at boron and bauxite deposits. Trudy Gor.-geol.  
inst. UFAN SSSR, no.34:83-86 '58. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Radioactive prospecting)  
(Boron) (Bauxite)

S/049/59/000/03/015/019

AUTHOR: Sen'ko-Bulatnyy, I. N.

TITLE: Investigations of Wells in Deposits of Manganese and Bauxite, Using Neutrons

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 476-479 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Neutron methods<sup>19</sup> were first used in 1956 (Refs 1 and 2). The present paper deals with Dzhaksinsk deposits of manganese and with West Ubagan deposits of bauxite (investigations were carried out with the cooperation of the North Kazakhstan Geological Authority). The following geophysical methods were used: gamma-sampling (GK), neutron-gamma sampling (NGK) and the method of induced activity (MNA). Fig 1 illustrates the results obtained by the former two methods, where 1 - manganese ore, 2 - clay and siliceous shale. The results obtained by the induced activity method are illustrated in Fig 2.

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S/049/59/000/03/015/019

Investigations of Wells in Deposits of Manganese and Bauxite,  
Using Neutrons

Comparison of the three methods is given in Fig 3 for  
the bauxite deposits. Fig 4 and a table on p 478 give  
the results of analysis of the bauxite deposits  
determined by the method of induced activity. Due  
to the high resolving power of the methods described,  
it is suggested that they should be applied more widely.  
Acknowledgments are made to Yu. P. Bulashevich for  
advice and to L. L. Deyev for help in measurements.  
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Gornogeologicheskiy  
institut (Ural Branch of Ac. Sc. USSR, Mining and  
Geological Institute).

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1957

Card 2/2

BULASHEVICH, Yu.P.; SEN'KO-BULATNYY, I.N.

Experimental testing of optimum conditions for continuous activation logging. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.4:541-543  
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut geofiziki Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.  
(Radioactive prospecting)

BELYKH, V.A.; SEN'KO-BULATNYY, I.N.; SHULYAT'YEV, S.I.; YAKUB, L.I.

Effect of silicon activation by fast neutrons during activation  
logging of bauxite deposits. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no 6:917-921  
Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Ural'skiy filial, Institut geofiziki.  
(Radioactive prospecting) (Bauxite) (Silicon)

BULASHEVICH, Yu.P.; SEN'KO-BULATNYY, I.N.; DEYEV, L.I.

Gamma-spectrometric activation logging. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz.  
no.9:1153-1157 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Institut geofiziki.  
(Radioactive prospecting)

S/374/62/000/002/003/019  
D218/D508

AUTHORS: Deyev, L.L. and Sen'ko-Bulatnyy, I.N.

TITLE: A single-channel differential  $\gamma$ -spectrometer using a triaxial cable

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut geo-fiziki. Trudy. no. 2, 1962. Geofizicheskiy sbornik, no. 3, 71-78

TEXT: The single-channel spectrometer now described was built in 1960 and may be used to investigate  $\gamma$ -ray spectra up to about 3 MeV. The instrument is designed for operation in conjunction with a triaxial type KTO-1 cable which connects the counter probe in the borehole to the pulse-height analyzer on the surface. The effect of the distributed parameters of the cable is eliminated by matching the output impedance of the probe to the wave impedance of the cable. The probe consists of an NaI(Tl) crystal mounted on a ФЭУ-11Б (FEU-11B) photomultiplier. The probe container includes (in addition to the phosphor and the photomultiplier) a transistorized pulse ampli-

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S/874/62/000/002/003/019  
D218/D308

A single-channel differential ...

fier and HT supplies for the photomultiplier. The remainder of the apparatus is located on the surface. The basic circuits of all these units are reproduced together with some typical spectra. The resolution for the 1.33 MeV line of  $\text{Co}^{60}$  was found to be 15%, while that for the 1.71 MeV line of  $\text{Sb}^{124}$  was 16%. The minimum channel was one volt, the total pulse height range being 99 volts. It is concluded that the spectrometer is suitable for borehole  $\gamma$ -ray spectrometry. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

SEN'KO-BULATNYY, I.N.

Gamma-spectrometric continuous activation logging in bauxite  
deposits. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.7:1030-1036 J1 '64.  
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut geofiziki Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

SEN'KO-BULATNYY, I.N.

Activation logging of bauxites. Trudy Inst.geol. UFAN SSSR no.64:225-  
233 '64.  
(MIRA 17:12)

DEYEV, I.I. & V.N. KO-BULATNIY, I.N.

Device for borehole gamma-spectrometry. Trudy Inst.geofiz.UFAN SSSR  
no. 34195-199 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

SENOKOSOV, V.P. (Saratov)

Some characteristics of the construction on macroporous loess  
soils of a chemical plant in Saratov. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun.  
6 no.5:13-15 '64. (MTPA 17:12)

SENKOV, A. M:

Approximation methods of calculating the stationary movement of ground waters under hydraulic structures. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR, 1952. 227 p. (54-19013)

TCL63.S3

USSR/Physics - Hydrodynamics, Hydromechanics of Channels 21 Apr 52  
"The Hydromechanical Effect of Slots," A. M. Senkov,  
P. F. Fil'chakov, Inst of Math, Acad Sci Ukrainian  
SSR  
"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" vol LXXXIII, No 6, pp 805-808

Studies the problem of the hydromech effect of channels and the problem of the equivalence of a channel and of the horizontal portion of the front part of a dam spillway under the following assumptions: the water-permeable ground under the structure is homogeneous; the depth of the water-permeable layer is

223T87

infinite; and contact filtration is absent. Subject problem has been solved on "elec modeling" app at the above-mentioned institute. Submitted by Acad A. I. Nekrasov 21 Feb 52.

SENKOV, A. M.

223T87

A  
SENKOV, O.M.; FIL'CHAKOV, P.F.

Electric models in the solutions of hydraulic problems in free water  
flow. Dop. AN URSR no. 6:394-393 '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Institut matematiki Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR. Predstaviv  
diysniy chlen Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR G.M.Savin.  
(Hydraulic models)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548210018-1

SENKOV, A.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Stability calculations of earthy slopes. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.10:46-47 O '53.  
(MIRA 6:10)  
(Soil mechanics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548210018-1"

1. SENKOV, A. M.; FIL'CHAKOV, P. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Water, underground
7. Method for the determination of the hydromechanical groove effect,  
Dokl. AN SSSR, 88, No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April,  
1953, Unclassified.

SOV/124-58-11-13326

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 202 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Senkov, A.M.

TITLE: Novel Method for Stability Investigations of Hydraulic Structures  
(Novyy metod issledovaniya ustoychivosti gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauchno-tekhnik. soveshchaniya po vopr. primeneniya elektr energii v s. kh. Leningrad, 1956, pp 83-94

ABSTRACT: Description of the design of a composite dam consisting of a system of thin-walled reinforced-concrete boxes filled with soil and covered with a concrete plate, which serves to ensure a free overfall of the water over the dam. A description is provided of full-scale tests of the stability of such a dam set up on the Oredezh river. The shear slippage of the dam was determined by means of dynamometers set up in the clearance between the extension apron of the dam and its foundation. The observations indicated that slippage of the dam commences when the coefficient of friction becomes significantly smaller than that established in the laboratory for the given type of soil. A concurrent study was performed of the seepage-flow conditions

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SOV/124-58-11-13326

Novel Method for Stability Investigations Of Hydraulic Structures

obtaining underneath the structure. Investigations, performed both in the electrical-analog laboratory of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR, and on the actual full-scale dam showed that the frequently used calculation method according to Lane and Bligh appears invalid; dependable results are obtained through hydro-mechanical analysis by means of the method of fragments and the use of the EGDA (electro-hydrodynamic analog computer)

V. V. Pinadzhyan

Card 2/2

SENKOV, A.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAKHNOV, I.I.,  
inzhener.

New method for designing improved diaphragm dynamometers. [Trudy]  
VNIMI no.30:210-213 '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Dynamometer)

SENKOV, A.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk.

Method of consecutive plotting. [Trudy] VNIMI no.31:23-30 '57.  
(Mine surveying) (MIRA 11:1)

report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics,  
Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

- 23a. G. I. Sveshnikov (Moscow); Large deflections of reinforced  
shallow cylindrical shells.
- 23b. V. I. Kabanov (Moscow); The M. V. Kabanov (Korostishchev)  
Group (Moscow); Curvature effects.
- 23c. A. I. Abutman (Moscow); Pier and consolidation of sand  
under the action of wave forces.
- 23d. Yu. F. Rjabov (Korostishchev); Creep.
- 23e. Yu. N. Kudryavtsev (Leningrad); Some pitch problems in the theory of  
elastically constrained shells (with notes on rock foundations),  
B. M. Karpov (Leningrad); Some difference equations of  
structural mechanics.
- 23f. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Graz); On the propagation of plastic-  
plastic waves in a half-space.
- 24a. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Vienna); Propagation of disturbances in  
continuous media.
- 24b. V. I. Jilke (Vienna); Earth pressure on flexible retaining  
walls.
- 24c. V. L. Astanin (Ufa); On the pressure of a punch on an  
elastic half-space.
- 24d. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Vienna); Types of high molecular and bio-  
organic structures and their characteristic mechanical proper-  
ties.
- 24e. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Vienna); On the influence of the maximum principal  
stress on the fatigue strength.
- 24f. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Vienna); The application of the method of the  
theory of plasticity to some two-dimensional problems of the  
theory of elasticity.
- 24g. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Vienna); Some three-dimensional problems of  
limit equilibrium in rigid, plastic solids.
- 24h. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Vienna); The application of the theory of  
elasticity to the problem of determining the distribution of stress in  
concrete.
- 24i. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Vienna); Some problems of the  
mathematical theory of stress.
- 24j. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Vienna); Some problems of the  
mathematical theory of stress.
- 24k. Yu. A. Rubimchik (Vienna); Effect of variable loads  
on building and reservoir structures.
- 24l. D. D. Slepchenko (Moscow); The experimental study of the  
deformations of rock foundations.
- 24m. O. M. Strohmeier (Vienna); The separation of the stability considerations  
of differentially or elastically supported plates by the method of  
successive approximations.
- 24n. V. S. Slobodkin (Vienna); Formation of adiabatic plastic-  
half of elongated cross section.
- 24o. I. I. Slobodkin (Leningrad); The impact of a quasi-punch  
on a half-space.
- 24p. I. A. Slobodkin (Leningrad); The use of stability considerations  
for defining the resistance of soils to the action of shells by  
numerical approximation.
- 24q. I. I. Slobodkin (Leningrad); Stability of soil-like structures  
built on soft ground.
- 24r. Yu. F. Slobodkin (Leningrad); Results of this bisected  
plate supported by an elastic layer of finite thickness.
- 24s. Yu. F. Slobodkin (Leningrad); Finite elements of plates like  
thin-walled structures.
- 24t. Yu. F. Slobodkin (Leningrad); A basis on a two-layer half-space
- 24u. Yu. F. Slobodkin (Leningrad); Some problems of creep and  
consolidation of saturated soils.
- 24v. Yu. G. Kuchodowski (Leningrad); Determination of the natural  
frequency of plates of constant and variable thickness.
- 24w. Yu. G. Kuchodowski (Leningrad); On some problems of the theory  
of plasticity and soil mechanics.
- 24x. Yu. G. Kuchodowski (Leningrad); Characteristics of solutions  
of boundary value problems in plasticity.
- 24y. Yu. G. Kuchodowski (Leningrad); The effect of initial friction  
on the strength of walls and piles under cyclic loading.
- 24z. Yu. G. Kuchodowski (Leningrad); Stresses in oblique  
soils subjected to lateral pressure.

SOV/124-58-7-8033

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 105 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Senkov, A.N.

TITLE: The Method of Successive Plottings (Metod posledovatel'nykh postroyeniy)

PERIODICAL: Issled. po vopr. gorn. i marksheyd. dela, 1957, Nr 31,  
pp 23-30

ABSTRACT: The author sets forth a graphic method for calculating the stability of slopes for a given safety factor. In order to plot the contour of a uniformly stable slope in a state of ultimate equilibrium (safety factor  $\lambda = 1$ ), he proposes the relationship

$$X = - \frac{g}{\gamma} a - Y \tan \phi \quad (1)$$

Here X and Y are the running coordinates of the slope contour;

$$\frac{g}{\gamma} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{c}{\gamma} e^{-m}; \quad a = \frac{2C}{\gamma} \frac{1 + \sin \phi}{1 - \sin \phi}; \quad m = \frac{Y}{a}; \quad C \text{ is the cohesion;}$$

$\gamma$  is the volumetric weight of the rock; and  $\phi$  is the angle of internal friction. To plot the contour of a slope having a given

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SOV/124-58-7-8033

**The Method of Successive Plottings**

safety factor  $\lambda$  the same relationship, i.e., (1), is used, but with "rated" (or "design") values for  $\varphi_p$  and  $C_p$ :

$$\varphi_p = \frac{\varphi}{\lambda}, \quad C_p = \frac{C}{\lambda} \quad (\lambda > 1)$$

In the case of a large mass of earth comprised of several horizontal strata (of arbitrary thicknesses and with differing geotectonic rock characteristics  $C$ ,  $\varphi$ , and  $\gamma$ ) the author supplements his proposed method of calculation with a procedure for transferring the system of coordinates. Upon placing the system of coordinates at the summit of the slope he plots the contour of the slope's uppermost stratum. If the thickness  $h_1$  of this stratum satisfies the condition

$$h_1 \leq \frac{2C \cos \varphi}{\gamma(1 - \sin \varphi)} \leq P \quad (2)$$

then the contour of the slope's next lower stratum is plotted in the same way, wherein the system of coordinates will have been transferred in advance to that point where the plotted curve of the slope intersects the interface

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SOV/ 124-58-7-8033

The Method of Successive Plottings

between the uppermost and next lower stratum. The author does not explain the physical significance of the quantity  $P$ . However, from his further line of reasoning it is inferred that  $P$  has the dimensions of a pressure. Consequently, the quantities involved in the inequality (2) are dimensionally inconsistent. Hence, expression (2) must be considered erroneous.

A.I. Govyadinov

1. Earth--Configuration    2. Mathematics--Applications

Card 3/3

SENKOV, F., inzhener

Automatic regulation of heating systems by the local outlet  
method. Zhil. kom. khoz. 5 no.2:22-26 '55. (MLRA 8:6)  
(Moscow--Heating from central stations)

SENKOV, F. V.

SENKOV, F. V. --"Investigation of the Operation of Heat-Supply Systems with Automatic Subscriber Inlets." Published by the Min Communal Economy RSFSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Litopis', No. 7, 1956.

SEM'KOV, F.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KONOVALOVA, A.P., inzh.; KONONOVICH, Yu.V.,  
inzh.; YELISEYEVA, A.S., tekhnik; POLYAKOV, V.F., tekhnik; GROMOV,  
N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VOL'FKOVICH, M.Ye., retsenzent;  
CHABROV, I.M., red.

[Regulation of the daily allowance of heat supply to apartment  
houses and public buildings; scientific report] Rezhimy autochno-  
go regulirovaniia otpuska tepla zhilym i obshchestvennym zdaniiam;  
nauchnoe soobshchenie. Pushkin, Akad.kommun.khoz.im.K.D.Pamfilova,  
1959. 73 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Heating from central stations)

ARIYEVICH, E.; SENKOV, F.

Thermal conditions and dampness in apartment houses.  
Zhil.-kom. khoz. 9 no. 4:12-13 '59. (MIRA 12:7)  
(Dampness in buildings) (Heating)

ANDREICHEVA, Nina Alekseyevna; SENKOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich;  
RYAZANTSEVA, L.I., red.; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Protecting wood from rot; assistance for the rural  
builder] Zashchita drevesiny ot gnienia; v pomoshch'  
sel'skomu stroitelju. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 62 p.  
(MIRA 16:5)

(Wood--Preservation)

SENKOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; SMIRDINA, Nina Pavlovna; LOBANOVA,  
Lyudmila Nikolayevna; VINOGRADOVA, G.M., red.; TARKHOVA,  
K.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Heating and heat supply of farm buildings and installations]  
Otoplenie i teplosnabzhenie sel'skikh zdanii i sooruzhenii.  
Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 146 p. (MIRA 16:12)  
(Farm buildings—Heating and ventilation)

ACC NR: AR6034811 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/009/008/V008/V008

AUTHOR: Senkov, G. I.

TITLE: Experiment in setting up an NVD-48 automatic remote control system for ship engines

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 8V51

REF SOURCE: Proizv.-tekhn. sb. Tekhn. upr. M-va rechn. flota RSFSR,  
no. 7(51), 1966, 7-12

TOPIC TAGS: remote control, automatic control, marine engine, glue, sealing device/NVD-48 engine, adhesive no. 88

ABSTRACT: Pneumatic remote control of the NVD-48 engine can be achieved from the wheel house, the bridge wings, and the engine room. Tests of the remote control system brought out its deficiencies. Reversion failure is due to lack of ventilation in cylinders during reversing. Shifting of the camshaft therefore requires considerable additional forces, which affect the performance of the suction valve and the exhaust valve, and the force of the reverse gear unit is insufficient to move the camshaft. Starting failures occur because the air released from the

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UDC: 629.12.014.519

ACC NR: AR6034811

starting system of the engine and the pipeline passes along different channels, the pressure in the pipeline falling more slowly. As a result, the push rod delays the movement of the fuel supply system. Failures to reverse and to start were due to the falling off of the rubber seals inserted into the ends of the piston valves. In order to eliminate these deficiencies, the design of the system was modernized at the Nevskiy shipyard. A blocking valve supplied with the engine, is used to ventilate the cylinders during reversion. A cam that acts during reversion on the sliding bushing of the blocking valve was installed on the shaft of the reverse gear unit. When the camshaft is set in a final position for "ahead" or "astern", a spring keeps the lower valve shut and the upper valve open. The pipelines become separated, and one of these admits air through openings in the sliding bushing. When the camshaft is set in a final position, the cam emerges from under the sliding bushing, the lower valve shuts, the upper opens, letting the air escape from the loading pistons of the starting valves through the flip flop valves and the pipeline. In order to prevent starting failures, the pipeline and the push rod are detached. While air is fed into the starting system, a catch simultaneously releases the fuel supply rod, and an oil-type shock absorber shifts it in position to supply fuel. No failure to start was recorded after modernization was carried out. To prevent the falling off of the rubber seals, these were attached with adhesive no. 88. S. Mamulin. [Translation of abstract]

[GC]

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 11, 13/

AKUTIN, G.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; BURATOV, G.N., inzh.; KULINICH, N.T., inzh.;  
SEN'KOV, I.D., inzh.; FEDOROVSKIY, V.V., inzh.

Radio control of switches from a moving locomotive. Mekh.  
i avtom. proizv. 15 no.7:39-42 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Railroads—Switches)

SENKOV, M. A.

"The Theory, Method of Calculation, and an Experimental Investigation of Electro-magnetic Brakes." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Inst imeni Molotov, 7 Jan 55. (VM, 30 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

SENIKOV, V.M., inzh.; SHERECHEVSKIY, L.E.

Railroads of Iran. Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.4:89-93 Ap '61.  
(MIRA 14:3)  
(Iran--Railroads)

MODRINSKIY, Nikolay Ivanovich; SENKOV, Ye.P., redaktor; LEONOVA, B.I.,  
redaktor; SOLOVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Geodesy] Geodeziia. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo,  
1954. 391 p. (MIRA 8:4)  
(Geodesy)

50-58-4-10/26

AUTHOR:

Senkov, Ye. P.

TITLE:

The Measurement of the Length of Rivers on Maps by Means of  
an Improved Curvimeter "KS" (Izmereniye dliny rek po kartam  
s pomoshch'yu usovershenstvovannogo kurvimetra "KS")

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 28 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As an introduction, the method applied until now (Ref 5), is described. Various improvements (Refs 1 - 4) are discussed. All methods, mentioned above, recommend the application of a compass. The advantages and the disadvantages of the old method are discussed. To avoid the disadvantages (division of the rivers into segments of different sinuosity, selection of suitable curve-specimens, correction coefficients, the difficulties involved, spoiling of the maps by prick<sup>ing</sup>) the measurement of the river length (or other sinuous lines), the coefficient of sinuosity of which does not surmount 1.11 (Ref 2), by means of the curvimeter mentioned in the title, is recommended. It is produced by the State Hydrology Institute (Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut). The device (Figure 1) is described. It makes it possible to

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The Measurement of the Length of Rivers on Maps by Means of an Improved  
Curvimeter "KS" 50-58-4-10/26

pursue relatively narrow bends. The author has tested the curvimeter "KS" at 68 rivers, which he has measured by this means. For 41 rivers the length values differed for less than 1 %. For 88 % of all 68 rivers the difference did not surmount 2 %. The usability of the apparatus results from the following: 1) The survey process is, at perfectly satisfying results, accelerated by the multiple; 2) The labor of the surveyor is eased considerably; 3) Maps are saved from getting spoiled by pricking. Besides other deficiencies and difficulties mentioned above (in brackets), are avoided. There are 1 figure and 5 references, all of which are Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Inland waterways - Measurement 2. Maps - Applications

Card 2/2

*CAND.*  
SEN'KOV, Yu. A., Master Vet Sci -- (miss) "Clinical-morphological changes occasioned by the transfusion of incompatible isogenic blood into cattle." Novocherkassk, 1957, 20 pp. (Mfa Agric USSR, Novocherkassk Zoo-Vet Inst.), 150 copies.  
(KL, No 40, 1957, p.94)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological).  
Blood. Blood Transfusion and Blood Substitutes.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 507-3  
Author : Scn'kov, Yu.A.  
Inst : Novocherkassk Institute of Animal Technology and Veterinary Sciences.  
Title : Clinical and Morphological Changes in Large Horned Cattle  
Resulting from Transfusions of Incompatible Isogenic Blood.  
Orig Pub : Tr, Novocherkasskogo zootekhn.-vet. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 10,  
391-397.

Abstract : In order to establish blood compatibility reactions in  
484 cows of various breeds, a total of 5261 cross tests  
were performed using the method of Vensan and Schiff.  
In 120 (2.2 percent) cases a positive hemagglutination  
reaction was observed. Twenty-four blood transfusions

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Y/001/60/000/010/001/001  
D257/D302

q. 2180

AUTHOR:

Senković, Predrag, Assistant Professor

TITLE:

Piezo-electric quartz as a crystal vibrator, and its application in electronics

PERIODICAL:

Tehnika, no. 10, 1960, 1907-1915

TEXT: The author deals briefly with the history of piezoelectric groups, kinds of oscillators, family cuts, mechanisms of the piezo-electric effect and its reciprocal phenomenon, electric twins, aging, and gives a note on a piezoelectric and ultrasonics laboratory. Table 3, gives a summary of crystal elements. The medium range is generally from 100 Kcs to 100 msc. Electrodes are placed on the two basic surfaces of the plate, usually as thin films of silver, or gold and are divided lengthwise into two parts (see Table 3). Where the polarity of potential in the top half is opposite in phase. Then, if the top part elongates the lower will contract, and the whole plate will oscillate around the node points which bear the points of fixing. To achieve lowest frequency ranges, two plates of the same cut are jointed together (duplex cut), here the X axes are placed opposite in sign: +

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Piezo-electric ...

for this reason plates made from left and right crystal structure are paired together. Elongations and contractions produce binding along a thickness and the frequency is inversely proportional to the length and BT cuts are directly proportional to the thickness ( $< 1$  mm); AT and BT cuts are (in higher frequency ranges) of sliding oscillations along the thickness and the frequency is given by:  $F = F_k/T$ , where  $F$  is the frequency,  $F_k$  - the frequency constant for a particular cut and  $T$  is plate thickness. For AT cut,  $F_k$  is 1.670 Kcs. and for BT 2,560 Kcs. (Xmm). Plates usually have spheroidal shape which removes parasitic resonance and facilitates fixing. The range which is usually 1-20 Mcs. and higher harmonics can be attained by changing the mode of excitation (these are not exact multiples of the fundamentals but deviate from the whole odd multiple as shown by M. Miljkovic (Ref. 9: Savremeni tipovi jedinki krstala kvarca i njihova primena u oscilatorima. Telekomunikacije, br. 2, 1959, g.Bgd.)). Crystal units work better in vacuum due to the

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D257/D302

Piezo-electric...

absence of damping. The amount of excitation is very important since the use of high excitation potentials can burst the unit. From acrytallographic viewpoint, electric energy is converted into mechanical energy this way: molecules of quartz are electrically neutral and the link between silicon and oxygen is homopolar; according to Van der Waals the links along the apexes and sides of tetrahedra are ionic, electronic, and Van der Waals' in nature. On heating or placing in an electric field bond lengths change (which explains the variation in electric conductivity with temperature) and if quartz plates are put into alternating current, the electric impulses impinge regularly on the outer electron mantles around the atoms in the crystal grating. Electrons are repelled by the same polarity in the current and in turn pack higher order electrons towards the positive center of the a.c. i.e. the whole cell and electron mantle are deformed in the direction of the positive pole. The atomic core holds back the electron mantle which tends to the positive field of the current. This is how dynamic equilibrium is attained which if the imposed pressures are not excessive prevents permanent deformations. In electronics, crystal units are of the

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Y/001/60/000/010/001/001

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Piezo-electric...

active and passive type; they are active as generators of oscillations, and passive when used as selectors or filters. The great stability of frequency which they exhibit has also found use in radio transmitters and receivers. The use of crystal rectifiers as ultrasonic rectifiers was made in the generation and reception of ultrasonic waves and active or passive ultrasonics e.g. in cutting and working metals, soldering aluminum, ultrasonic therapy such as rheumatology, investigation of materials in underwater communication lines, in investigations on the brain etc. as well as utilization in microphones and loudspeakers. Future studies will include extension of temperature ranges, and improved synthetic piezoelectric-crystal formation. There are 15 figures, 3 tables and 9 references; 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. Heising: Quartz crystals for electrical circuits, New York, 1946; W. Cady: Piezoelectricity, New York, 1946.

Card 4/5

Piezo-electric...

Y/001/60/000/010/001/001  
26097 D257/D302

ASSOCIATION: Mineralogije instituta Mihailo Pupin, Beograd (Mineralogical Institute Mihailo Pupin, Belgrade)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1960

Tabl. 3

## Legends to Table 3.

1. Manner of oscillation, 2. Types of cut a) Duplex, 3. Freq. range (Kcs), 4. l = length t - thickness b = breadth D = diameter of plate d = diameter of electrode.
5. Sliding a) along t b) along t fundamental c) along surface,
6. Extension a) along l, 7. Bending a) along b b) along t

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Nacin oscilovanja	Vrste rezanja	Frekvenci opseg (KHz)	I - duljina t - dubina b - Sirina D - prečnik plocene d - prečnik elektroda
~ Savijanje	a) po duljini b) po širini	50X Duplex	① 0,4-10
~ Iztezanje	a) po duljini b) po širini	5XNT 5XRSX	② 4-100
~ Smicanje	a) po duljini b) po širini	PT CT HT	③ 40-500
	c) po površini	PT BT	④ 100-1000
	d) po površini	AT	⑤ 15000- 150000

SANKOVICH, N. N.

✓ 810. BASIC CONSIDERATIONS IN DESIGNING HEATING SYSTEMS USING HOT AIR  
Sankovich, N.N. (Leningrad: Engin Constr. Inst., 1955) p. 131. (c)

20191. The development of basic conditions guaranteeing the effectiveness of the system of hot air heating in residential buildings by means of air, were obtained by means of an experimental hydraulic arrangement and in natural conditions. The best effect with the experimental layout was obtained when the flow delivery reached  $0.13h$  (where  $h$  = the height of the space under investigation), the worst at  $0.36 h$  and quite unsatisfactory at  $0.54 h$ . The temperature of air being delivered must not exceed  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

LA SENKOVICH, V.P.

Bottom deposits of the Aral Sea. V. P. Senkovich.  
Byull. Moskov. Obshchestva Ispytatel. Prirody, "Otdel:  
Grod." 22, No. 4, 39-60(1947); Chem. Zentr. (Russian/  
Zone Ed.) 1948, I, 688.—The water of this sea has a lower  
salt content (0.95-1.05%) and a higher content in Ca and  
Mg sulfates than normal sea water. The bottom sedi-  
ment is plastic material and very fine grained chem.-biol.  
sediment. Its compn. is described. M. G. Moore

LUKASHEV, V.A., zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR; SEN'KOVSKAYA, Yu.F.; KOVALEVA, S.V.

Portable apparatus for subcutaneous infusion of oxygen. Akush. i  
gin. 32 no.6:72-73 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Kinel'-Cherkasskoy polikliniki Kuybyshevskoy oblasti.  
(OXYGEN, ther. use  
portable appar. for subcutaneous infusion)

SENKOVSKI, K., inzh.

Classification of phosphide eutectic in gray iron. Tekhnika  
Bulg 13 no. 2: 13-16 '64.

SENKOVSKI, Kazhimiezh [Senkowski, Kazimierz], inzh.

Direct observation of the beginning of gray cast iron  
melting. Mashinostroenie 13 no.6:35-38 '64

SEN'KOVSKIY, M.Yu. [Sen'kovs'kyi, M.IU.], kand. geol.-mineral. nauk

Tripoli from the Dnieper Valley is a valuable mineral raw material.  
Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:28 J1-S '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

SEN'KOVSKIY, R.B.

Improving the operation of cement mills. TSement 27 no.3:8-11  
My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Cement plants--Equipment and supplies)

SEN'KOVSKIY, R.B., inzh.; VOROB'YEV, D.A., inzh.; KIZMOV, A.V., inzh.

Device for sorting materials being milled. TSement 30 no. 2:  
20 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Bryanskij tsementnyy zavod.

SENKOVSKIY, St., magistr.

Silicones. Tekh.mol. 22 no.11:14-15 N '54. (MLR4 7:12)  
(Silicones)

SENKOVSKIY, Stefan [Senkowskii, Stefan].

Giant of the Polish chemical industry. Priroda 45 no.11:58-61  
N '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Oswiecim, Poland--Chemical industries)

KOLTUN, V.I.; SEM'KOVSKIY, Yu.N.

Supergenesis of Cretaceous sediments on the Volyn'-Podolian  
Plateau. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.4:931-933 F '65.

(MIEA 18:2)

Iz. Institut geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN  
UkrSSR. Submitted June 8, 1964.

SENKOWICZOWA, H.

The parallelism of stratigraphic profiles of Muschelkalk in the Silesian and Krakow regions and in the region of Gory Swietokrzyskie. p.83

Warszaw, Poland. PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY. Wydawnictwo Geologiczne.  
Vol.7, no.2, Feb.1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index, (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.6  
June 1959  
Uncl.

SENKOWICZOWA, Hanna

The Middle Triassic in the sub-Carpathian Depression. Kwartalnik  
geol. 3 no.1:57-70 '59. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Stacja Swietokrzyska I.G.  
(Poland--Geology)

SENKOWICZOWA, Hanna

The stratigraphic position of the Rhaetic. Kwartalnik geol 3 no.4:  
899-913 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Switokrzyska Stacja Terenowa I.G.  
(Poland--Geology)

SENKOWICZOWA, Hanna; SLACZKA, Andrzej

On the age of the Wachock sandstones. Kwartalnik geol 6 no.1:35-49 '62.

1. Zaklad Stratygrafii, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa, i Karpacka  
Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny.

SENKOWICZOWA, Hanna; SLACZKA, Andrzej

Mottled sandstone in the northern borderland of the Gory Swieto-  
krzyskie. Rocznik geol Krakow 32 no. 3:313-338 '62

1. Geological Survey of Poland, Warsaw, and Geological Survey  
of Poland, Carpathian Branch, Krakow.

SEPKOWSKA, Jadwiga (Wroclaw, ul. Curie-Sklodowskiej 66)

Retroperitoneal abscesses and their complications. Polski tygod.  
lek. 9 no.42:1350-1354 18 Oct 54.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu;  
kierownik: prof. Wiktor Bross.

(ABDOMEN, abscess,  
retroperitoneal, compl.)

(ABSCESS,  
retroperitoneal, compl.)

SENKOWSKA, Jadwiga (Wroclaw, Ul. Curie-Sklodowskiej 66, II Klinika  
Chirurgiczna)

Transfusion of erythrocytic mass in artificial pneumothorax.  
Gruzlica 22 no.3:189-196 Mr '54.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirugicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu.  
Kierownik: prof. dr. W.Bross.  
(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL,  
\*with transfusion of erythrocytes)  
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,  
\*after artif. pneumothorax)

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116-124 Ap'64

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SENKOWSKI H.

✓ Senkowski H. Konferencja klimatologiczna. [Climatological conference] Pragno  
w 1954 r. w Warszawie. Warszawa 1954. DLC DWB - This is a  
copy of the original document. It was sent to the Polish Academy of Sciences.

and attended by a number of well-known Polish climatologists and meteorologists. The purpose of the conference was to establish the present state of Polish climatology and to plan the tasks for the near future. These aims have been achieved, on the basis of the discussions during the conference, particularly, of the relationship between the two countries. The results of the conference will be published in a special issue of the International Conference 2. Poland.

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↳ Cristobalite cf the Cenomian rocks of the Dniester Valley.  
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(Dniester Valley--Cristobalite)

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Geol.zhur. 21 no.3:82-87 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

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